



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

*Circular modifying quarantine.*MANILA, P. I., *October 20, 1905.**To the owners and agents of vessels, Manila, P. I.*

SIR: Owing to the improvement in the cholera situation in Manila, the quarantine heretofore imposed upon outgoing interisland vessels will be reduced from five to three days, beginning October 23, 1905. All other regulations prescribed in circular letters issued by this office August 26, 1905, and October 4, 1905, will be enforced.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon,**Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Victoria.*—Month of October, 1905: Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths 25, including enteric fever 2, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Ontario.—The health report for October shows a great increase in the number of smallpox cases, but no deaths were reported. There were 63 cases and no deaths. The other diseases are as follows: Diphtheria, 190 cases, 29 deaths; scarlet fever, 93 cases, 1 death; measles, 25 cases; 1 death; whooping cough, 36 cases, 6 deaths; enteric fever, 336 cases, 47 deaths; tuberculosis, 170 cases, 163 deaths. Total from all causes, 2,004. The returns were from 702 divisions.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo.*—Month of October, 1905. Estimated population, 33,003. Total number of deaths, 92. No deaths from contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne.*—Two weeks ended October 31, 1905. Census population, 146,671. Total number of deaths 136, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, and 17 from tuberculosis.

Great Britain mortality during quarter ended September 30, 1905.—The deaths registered in England and Wales last quarter numbered 102,792, and were in the proportion of 14.0 annually per 1,000 persons living, the average rate in the ten preceding fourth quarters having been 16.5. In registration counties, with populations exceeding 100,000 persons, the death rates ranged from 10.3 in Surrey and in Hertfordshire, 10.5 in Berkshire, 10.6 in Bedfordshire, 10.7 in Dorsetshire, 10.8 in Cambridgeshire to 15.1 in the East Reding of Yorkshire, 15.9 in Glamorganshire, 16.1 in Northumberland and in Monmouth, 16.8 in Lancastershire, and 17.1 in Durham.

The 120,792 registered deaths included 63,282 of males and 57,510 of females, the death rate among males being 15.2 and that among females 12.9 per 1,000 of the estimated populations of the respective sexes.